New York Offices 126 Tribune Building. Chicago Office: Boyco Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter. 2 cents each. Br mail-anywhere in the U.S. or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents per month. Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with foreign postage added. \$3.08.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)

[FAII mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

No. 15,270.

Dryden of New Jersey

Presented.

The cabinet was in session nearly two hours, but the time was passed, it was

stated, in discussing appointments in the

departments. Secretary Shaw of the Treas-

ury Department was present for the first

time. The case of Judge Noyes of Alaska

facts have been fully investigated. The

Attorney General will give a hearing to-

morrow to the attorney of Judge Noyes.

The opponents of Judge Noyes will be

present at the hearing and will file what-

ever testimony they may have. After this

hearing the Attorney General will probably

The Schley Case.

It was said that the Schley case was not

mentioned in the cabinet, and that no

member of the cabinet has any idea how

soon the President may act upon the appeal that is before him. The President will

continue to give consideration to the case.

A Senator Received.

Senator Dryden of New Jersey was pre-

sented to the President this morning by

Senator Kean of that state. A number of

the new senator's friends and admirers ac-

companied the two senators to the White

House. Among those present were U. H. McCarter, Carl Lentz, Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Forest F. Dryden, Elisha B. Gaddis, A. R. Kuser, Henry M. Doremus and E. B.

May Go to the Coronation.

say that President Roosevelt has not yet

decided whether he will accept for his

daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, the invita-

tion of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid to ac-

company them to England to witness the

coronation of King Edward. The invitation

is under consideration, and the fact that it

may be accepted has caused many stories

to that effect to be printed. It is pointed

out that the daughter of the President

could have no official status nor would it be

expected or desired that she should receive

unusual attentions. If she goes it will be

simply as an American lady in Ambassador Reid's party. The President fully realizezs

with Miss Alice Roosevelt a great deal.

General Miles a Caller.

sideration of the questions submitted to it

and would adjourn sine die today unless the

President desired to submit additional mat-

ters for its consideration. The President

informed him that there were no special matters he wished considered by the board

in addition to the important work previous-

Inasmuch as this was the first time that

General Miles had called upon President

Roosevelt on official business since he was

report on the Schley case there was con-

siderable gossip in regard to the incident.

So far as can be learned, however, the visit

related solely to the business of the army post board, and had no relation whatever

to the case of Admiral Schley in any re-

SENATOR DRYDEN SWORN IN.

Office Administered.

ceed the late Senator Sewell for the unex-

pired term of six years, beginning on March

the desk of the president pro tem., Mr.

Frye, who administered to him the oath of

When Senator Dryden had signed the roll

he was escorted to his seat, just in the rear of that of Mr. Kean on the extreme right of

the chamber. His desk was adorned with beautiful floral offerings from the New

Jersey delegation in Congress and other friends.

A cordial greeting was extended to the

new senator by his colleagues on both sides

A party, consisting of members of Mr. Dryden's family and some intimate friends

from New Jersey, occupied the Senate re-served gallery during the ceremony of his

A beautiful and massive floral plateau

composed of the two new Washington roses, "Ivory" and "Miss Alice Roosevelt," presented by the New Jersey delegation in Congress, adorned Senator Dryderic deek

During the afternoon Senator Kean en-tertained his colleague at luncheon in his

committee room in the old library portion

committee room in the old library portion of the Capitol. Plates were spread for twenty-five guests, and besides members of the New Jersey delegation in Congress there were present other senators and representatives, many of whom have long been acquainted with the new senator from New Jersey.

Personal Mention.

Dr. C. F. Longworthy, expert food chem-

ist in the Department of Agriculture, is in Middlebury, Vt., where he was called by

the sudden deaths of his mother and aunt,

which events occurred within a few days of each other. Dr. Longworthy will re-turn to Washington the latter part of the

of the chamber.

New Jersey.

4, 1901.

reprimanded for indorsing Admiral Dewey's

Persons in a position to know the facts

Brooks, all of Newark.

make a report to President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1902-FOURTEEN PAGES.

The Evening Stai

TWO CENTS.

CUBAN CONCESSIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE BODY IN FRAGMENTS

President Earnest in Belief That They Should Be Made.

HE TALKS WITH REPRESENTATIVES

What Might Happen Should No Aid Be Given.

A POSSIBLE POSITION

President Roosevelt is advocating with characteristic earnestness, but with great caution, some action by Congress favorable to lower duties on Cuban sugar. He is not talking to many people and is avoiding anything and everything that will lay him open to the charge of trying to influence legislation or the men who make it. With those with whom he does discuss the question, however, he feels that he is not exceeding his rights and is keeping within the responsibilities of his office. These people are mostly members of the ways and means committee of the House. This committee is now engaged in wrestling with the most knotty problem it has encountered in years, and the members feel that they ought to know the Presi-dent's exact attitude before they commit The only way to know the position of the chief executive is by talking with him. So far nearly every member of the committee has seen the President. Several times they have been in pairs when conferring with him, and again they have

Today the President saw and talked with Representatives Long and Babcock, both members of the ways and means commit-tee. They saw him individually, and his conference with each was necessarily short, owing to the fact that the cabinet was about to assemble. What they learned from the President they naturally could not re-veal, but they did learn that the President stands by the words of his message, and that he will insist to the last on tariff concessions to Cuba.

A Graver Aspect.

In the President's mind the question of concessions to Cuba is assuming a graver aspect than it has to many others. It means more far-reaching consequences in the future than most republicans now contemplate. There are reasons for believing, that the coronation of the English king though, that some of the President's would be a spectacle any young girl might though, that some of the President's thoughts are shared by one or more mem-bers of the ways and means committee, and that these views may ultimately pre-vail in that body.

The various members of the committee are influenced by different motives and from different reasons. Should one or two general paramount ideas prevail among them to the exclusion of sectional or party views the situation in the committee might Representative Long, for instance, is credited with strong opposition to a re-duction of the tariff on Cuban sugar, befrom principle, and, more important to him, because he represents a Kansas district where beets are grown in large quantities for sale to beet sugar plants in Colorado. beet sugar industry is local to him would ordinarily fasten upon Mr. Long the strongest possible claims to opposing to the last tariff concessions on Cuban sugar. Yet Mr. Long may not take this position may give as a ground for his action higher and more logical reasons for voting just the opposite. If he sees fit to do so he will probably have with him the President of the United States.

If Mr. Long sees fit to vote for tariff reduction on Cuban sugar he will, of course, equip himself with facts to show the country and his constituents the wisdom of his action. He can probably secure these facts from President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Gen. Leonard Wood and many others.

A Possible Position. The position of a man under these cir-

cumstances would be something like this: That if tariff concessions are not granted to Cuba utter disaster will follow in the That the United States will be forced to

annex the island. That annexation would mean free trade with Cuba and the consequent destruction

of the beet sugar industry and the Louisiana sugar industry in this country. That this latter situation is more to be teared by the domestic industries than a reduction in duty at this time.

That if the reduction is not made at this session and annexation should be delayed the question of concessions will continue to hang fire and to appear in Congress.

That with the sugar problem unsettled the beet sugar men will be unable to borrow money to carry on their industry That it will be much better for the domestic sugar people to meet the blow squarely now and try to survive it than to force a situation that will mean Cuba's immediate annexation and their undoubted That these are not fancies, but the me

patent facts. What the Administration Might Do.

The administration cannot afford now to proclaim what it would be forced to do should Cuba's condition become deplorable by reason of financial disaster, but Mr. Long and other members of the committee will not place themselves in this position, unless they have more behind them than theories of what the future is likely to develop. They will not endanger their political future and stultify their statesmanship by weak positions on so important

Furthermore, the cut in duty must be sufficient to permit the Cubans to get out of their sugar operations without actual loss. They are not to be given any chance at profits. Being saved from loss will be

sufficient. A Reduction of 27 Per Cent.

It is estimated in high official circles that a reduction of 27 per cent will just make the Cubans come out even, while any less would mean loss and any more would mean profit to them and additional loss to the Louisiana and beet sugar interests. The belief is that this figure will ultimately be the one adopted by Congress and that it will meet President Roosevelt's views of

what ought to be done.

There will be vigorous objection to the last to such a reduction, or to any reduction, and the probabilities as to annexation will meet with opposition. Mr. Babcock holds to the view that the loss to Cuba on sugar is due to overproduction of raw sugar everywhere; that such a condition causes less in any industry or business; that with ordinary conditions restored the Cubans would suffer no loss. It is held that in country of Europe, and practically everywhere else, there is a great surplus of the unrefined article. If this view could prevail it would rout the President's grave ideas of the future, and also the ideas of some republican leaders who are looking closely into the question.

To Try Texas Oil as Fuel.

The Navy Department is about to experiment with Texas oil. An estimate amounting to \$20,000 is to be sent to Congress, and if it is appropriated a supply of oil will be obtained and tested to ascertain whether or not it can be used in the place of coal as fuel for the navy.

Virginia Fourth-Class Postmasters. The following Virginia fourth-class postmasters were appointed today: Elmeria, S. C. Van Landingham; Fairy, P. H. Cornett; Wootz, P. P. Jennings.

CABINET TODAY OCCUPIED IN DIS-The Superintendent of Cerberite CUSSING APPOINTMENTS. Works Instantly Killed. Schley Case Not Mentioned-Senator

TWO WORKMEN SLIGHTLY INJURED

Coroner to Hold an Inquest This Afternoon.

was not discussed by the cabinet. The matter is in the hands of the Department of ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS Justice, which will do nothing until the

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ARDWICK, Md., February 4 .- A terrific explosion occurred this morning in the nitro-glycerine house of the Cerberite Manufacturing Company, which resulted in the killing of Richard J. Martin, the superintendent of the works. Lemuel Hamlett, Raymond Watts and Frank Watts, who were at work in another building were slightly cut and bruised. They were not dangerously wounded.

Mr. Martin was the only person in the building where the explosion occurred, and the cause of the disaster cannot, therefore, be definitely stated. So great was the force of the explosion that the glass in the windows of houses nearly a half mile distant were shattered, and pictures were knocked from walls.

Intense excitement was caused by the explosion on account of the exaggerated reports, and many persons visited the scene during the day. The house in which the explosion occurred was a three-story frame structure located about a quarter of a mile from the station. This large building was completely demolished, and a mass of splintered timber is all that remains of it. Mr. Martin's body was blown to pieces.

The largest part found was a piece of the backbone, which was picked up on the snow several hundred yards from the scene of the wreck.

The fragments of his body were placed in a small box and kept in the main office to await the arrival of Justice Arthur Carr, who had been notified, to hold an inquest. Constable Vincent of Hyattsville has charge of the remains. Several buildings on the property of the

company were damaged by timbers from wish to see, and he is rather inclined to grant her request, but nothing has been de-termined. Commander and Mrs. Cowles may also go along, and the latter would be the nitro-glycerine building. The cerberite magazine, in which hun-

dreds of boxes of the new explosive were stored, was badly wrecked, and the contents of the boxes stood the test well. Not an explosion occurred in this building, al-Lieutenant General Miles called at the though the stock was tossed about like White House vesterday morning and had they were cornstalks. Martin who was an interview with the President in regard | formerly employed by the Ditman powder to the business of the army post board, of works, leaves a widow and six children. which he is the president. It is understood Justice Carr will hold an inquest this afthat he informed the President that the ternoon. board had practically concluded the con-

The Supposed Cause. While the exact cause of the explosion is not known, one version is that it was the result of accident. The glycerine in the house had frozen during the night, and it is said that this morning about 9 o'clock the superintendent went to one of the apper floors to get two parts of the fluid hat had not been affected by the weather. He is believed to have slipped and fallen on the lower floor, which was covered with

The shock caused the explosion which resulted so disastrously. All the timbers that the direction of the railroad track, and Mr. door of the building when the explosion body were found in a tree some distance

from the building.

The damage to the buildings and stock will probably amount to nearly \$5,000.

The several officers of the company who redentials Presented and Oath of went to the scene of the wrecked building made arrangements for Undertaker Gasch At the opening of today's session of the Senate Mr. Kean (N. J.) presented the creto take charge of the remains of the vic tim after the inquest is held. dentials of John F. Dryden, elected to suc-

With Capital of \$1,000,000.

The Corbente Manufacturing Company of

Washington, D. C., was organized about After the credentials had been received two years ago with a capital stock of Mr. Dryden was escorted by Mr. Kean to \$1,000,000. The directors are James L. Norris, president; Louis P. Shoemaker, vice president; Frank Hume, Cuno H. Rudolph, J. Fred Kelly, Wm. J. Hendricks and Meleral counsel. The company purchased the Smolianinoff of Russia, who claimed to nitro-glycerine by mixing with it certain oils for producing a chemical change rendering the explosive safe from accident by concussion, and also preventing it from freezing, the particular claim being that it would work upon the principle of a safety match, and would not explode save by contact with a certain cap, but upon such contact would operate with the intensity of dynamite. After exhaustive experiments the com-

> as promised, and at a cost of about \$15,000 a tract of land of about sixty-nine acres was purchased along the Pennsylvania railroad about nine miles from Washington, near Landover station. About seven buildincluding a nitro-glycerine house, constructed. The buildings were separated from each other by considerable distances, in order to minimize the possibility of accident. The company secured the services of Mr Richard Martin, recommended as one of the most experienced nitro-glycerine manufacturers in the country, he having for thirteen years served as superintendent of a vast powder factory at Farmingdale, N. J. Experienced assistants were employed, under the direction of Mr. Martin. In producing cerberite it was first necessary to manufacture pure nitro-gly-cerine, and it was realized that this was a

ccrine, and it was realized that this was a dangerous undertaking.

The reports received by the directors this afternoon were to the effect that while the superintendent was engaged in mixing nitro-glycerine some of the vent pipes supposed to carry off the surplus materials were closed by freezing. Thus the sensitive fluid was backed up, rendering the situation such that the slightest touch was sufficient to produce an explosion. From what the directors have learned the superintendent was instantly killed, and two of his assistants were more or less injured

The value of the nitro-glycerine house was \$800. The directors met at 11 o'clock today and decided to visit the factory this ble to the family of the deceased and the injured employes, and to personally make note of the extent of the damage. Repairs

LARGER SALARIES PROPOSED. Provisions of Bill Introduced by Dele-

gate Wilcox. Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii introduced a bill in the House today regulating the sala ries of government officers and members of Congress. It provides that the President shall receive \$100,000 a year; that the members of his cabinet shall receive \$15,000 annually; justice of the Supreme Court, \$20,-000, and that members of Congress shall receive \$10,000 for each session. The last section of the bill reads: "That this shall become a law after its passage and approval."

Mr. Wilcox introduced a similar measure regulating the salaries of officials in Hawaii.

COMMANDER MENOCAL HEARD. Gies His Personal Knowledge of Isthmian Canal Routes.

A. G. Menocal, the civil engineer who has made an extensive study of the various canal routes across the ishtmus, was before the Senate committee on interoceanic canals today to give the results of his observations and his estimates of the different

servations and his estimates of the different routes. The whole time at the morning session was occupied by Mr. Menocal in explaining his connection with previous canal commissions and the general extent of his personal knowledge of the routes.

Mr. Menocal has made over twenty visits to the isthmus during the past thirty years for the purpose of investigating the canal project or in connection with such work as has been done on the Nicaragua canal. He spoke of the various projects from the standpoint of an engineer, and pointed out difficulties that have been met by the French engineers at Panama, giving his reasons for believing that the Nicaragua route would be not only the most practicable to build, but also the most desirable to operate.

o operate.
Tomorrow Commander Lucien Young of

the navy will be before the subcommittee on the same subject. In a few days it is expected that former Senator Pasco of Florida will appear before the committee to make a statement fore the committee to make the title to the concerning the nature of the title to the Panama canal works that could be given by the Panama Canal Company. Senaby the Panama Canal Company. Senator Pasco is a member of the isthmian canal commission, and as such joined in the report of the commission in favor of the purchase of the property of the Panama Canal Company for \$40,000,000.

GIVING INCREASED POWERS.

Senator Elkins' Interstate Commerce Commission Bill.

Senator Elkins today introduced a bill today to amend the interstate commerce act, which provides that an order of the interstate commerce commission fixing just and reasonable rates shall become operative within thirty days in cases where complaints of discrimination have been made and investigated. All orders are to be reviewable by any circuit court of the United States, and unless otherwise ordered the order of the commission shall be suspended while the court is considering the review of he order. Provision is made for pooling between two or more common carriers. Such centracts can be considered by the courts. Edwin M. Adams of Mound City, Kan., representing southwestern lumber interests. was before the House committee on com-merce today in advocacy of the bill enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission, so as to perm.t it to prevent discrimination and to enforce its rules for an equalization of shipping facilities.

MORE APPEALS FROM CUBA.

The President and Secretary of War Importuned for Assistance. The President and the Secretary of War

continue to receive appeals for assistance in securing tariff concessions for Cuba to aid in the establishment of the island republic. One of these addressed to the President

of the United States is as follows: "Cuban workmen's situation more press ing than ever; owing to economical crisis tariff concessions are much wanted. Cuban workmen, appointed Commissioner Gamba, Place, Mendoza their representatives and respectfully request you to bring influence to bear on Congress in order to remedy im-

mediately evils before it be too late.
"JOSE RIVAS, "President Cuban Workmen League. Another telegram from Fermin De Sola

at Havana is as follows: "Starvation threatens Cuba. States cannot allow our people to die of hunger. Immediate reduction of duties on sugars to extent of 50 per cent will insur-Cuba exuberant life; an era of prosperity would spring up instantly, pushing island to a bright future for the benefit and welfare of both nations in representation of planters of this rich zone.

REMAINS OF THE BIDDLES ON VIEW. several Thousand Morbidly Curious People Visit Morgue.

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 4.-From o'clock to 12 o'clock today the bodies of John and Edward Biddle were exposed to public view at the undertaking establishment of L. Beinhauer & Son, on the south side, and during the three hours they were on exhibition several thousand persons passed before the coffins. As early as 8 o'clock crowds began to gather about Beinhauer's mortuary, and despite the cold they stood silently awaiting the opening of the

In the crowd were probably as many women as men. Inspector Wm. McShane, Captain Gallant and a squad of sixteen offlcers were present to preserve order. A few minutes before 9 o'clock the police arranged the morbid crowd into line, and promptly at 9 o'clock the door of the mortuary was opened and the crowd passed in slowly and took a look at the remains of the youthful desperadoes. The body of Edward lay nearest the door and Jack was a few feet away. The bodies were in black caskets. The heads of the boys were turned so that the crowd could see them at a glance, and the police kept the crowd moving all the time. The procession kept up throughout the three hours. The procession kept

The burial will take place tomorrow morning in one large grave in Calvary cemetery. It is not probable that any re-ligious services will be performed, as no arrangements have as yet been made for the attendance of a priest or minister. The bodies will be taken from Beinhauer's establishment directly to the cemetery.

METAL FILE CASES WANTED. Estimate of the Register of Will

Sent to Congress. A suplemental estimate of \$2,000 was transmitted to the House today by Secretary Shaw for the purchase of metal file cases for the office of the register of wills of the District of Columbia. The estimate is accompanied by letters from the District

Commissioners and from Register Dent.

Mr. Dent says the present files and book racks will be exhausted within a few months, when there will be no receptacle for the current file papers and record books of the office. The additional cases and racks estimated for will provide filing space for the payt ten record. for the next ten years.

MUST HAVE COMLING STATIONS. One of the Conditions Precedent to Building a Canal.

It is understood to be the purpose of the State Department to make the cession of proper coaling stations on the isthmus a condition of the undertaking to build an isthmian canal. Some disinclination has been found to exist on the part of Colombia to cede such a station to the United States in advance of action on the pending canal propositions, but the government takes the ground that it would not be prudent to build a canal without such stations on each side of the isthmus, and this is one of the factors that will be taken into considera-tion in making the final choice of routes.

Movements of Army Transports.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Crook at Manila February 3, also the sailing of the transport Hancock from the same port February 1, with General Joseph C. Breckenridge, inspector general, United States army; headquarters, 1st and 3d Battalions, 22d Regiment U. 9 Infantry; 62 sick, 10 insane, 457 short term discharged enlisted men and 17 general prisoners.

DR. KUYPER REBUFFED

British Government Refuses Mediation of the Netherlands.

WILL TREAT WITH BOERS DIRECT

Prefers to Have Proposals Come From Men in Field.

READY TO SEE DELEGATES

LONDON, February 4.-The British government replied to Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, that if the Boers in the field desire to negotiate for peace, negotiations can be entered into: but only in South Africa. The British government adheres to its intention not to accept the intervention of any foreign power.

The text of the reply of Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, to the communication of Dr. Kuyper, the premier of the Netherlands, is as follows:

"THE FOREIGN OFFICE, January 29. "Sir: You were good enough to lay before me, January 25, a communication from the Netherlands government in which it was proposed .hat, with the object of bringing the war to an end, his majesty's government might grant a safe conduct to the Boer delegates now in Holland for the purpose of enabling them to confer with the Boer leaders in South Africa.

Review of Plan Offered.

"It is suggested that, after a conference, the delegates might return to Europe with power to conclude a treaty of peace with this country; and the Netherlands government intimate that in this event they might, at a later stage, be instrumental in placing the Boer plenipotentiaries in rela-tion with plenipotentiaries who might be appointed by his majesty's government. The Netherlands government intimate that if this project commends itself to his majesty's government they will inquire of the delegates whether they are prepared to make the suggested visit to South Africa. It may, therefore, be inferred that the communication I received was made on the esponsibility of the Netherlands goverament alone, and without authority from the Boer delegates or leaders. His majes-ty's government have given it their best consideration, and while entirely apprecia-tive of the motives of humanity which led the Netherlands government to make this proposal, they feel they must adhere to the position adopted and publicly announced by hem some months after the commencement of hostilities by the Boers, that it is not their intention to accept the intervention of any foreign power in the South African

Willing to Treat With Delegates. "Should the Boer delegates themselves desire to lay a request for a safe conduct before his majesty's government there is no workmen league composed of 10,000 Cuban reason why they should not do so. But his majesty's government, obviously, are not in a position to express an opinion on any such application until they have received it and are aware of the precise nature and grounds whereon the request is made. "I may, therefore, point out that it is not

at present clear to his majesty's govern-ment that the delegates retain any influence over the representatives of the Boers in South Africa, or have any voice in their councils. They are stated by the Netherands government to have no such letters of credence or instruction of a later date than March, 1900. His majesty's government, on the other hand, understood that all the powers of government, including those of negotiation, were now completely vested in Mr. Steyn for the Boers of the Orange River Colony, and Mr. Schalk-Burger, for those of the Transvaal. If this is so, it is evident that the quickest and most satisfactory means of arranging a settlement would be by direct communication between the leaders of the Boer forces in South Africa and the commanderin-chief of his majesty's forces, who has already been instructed to forward imme-diately any offers he may receive, for the

consideration of his majesty's government. Should Negotiate in the Field.

"In these circumstances, his majesty's government have decided that if the Boer leaders should desire to enter into negotiations for the purpose of bringing the war to an end, those negotiations must take place, not in Europe, but in South Africa. "It should, moreover, be borne in mind that if the Boer leaders are to occupy time n visiting South Africa, in consulting with Boer leaders in the field, and in returning to Europe for the purpose of making known the results of their errand, a period of at least three months would elapse, during which hostilities would be prolonged and much human suffering, perhaps, needlessly occasioned. I have, etc. LANSDOWNE."

SCHLEY GOING TO KNOXVILLE.

People There Preparing to Extend Cordial Reception.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., February 4 .- Admiral and Mrs. Schley will arrive here tonight at 8 o'clock from Chattanooga in a private car of the Southern railway, which will on Friday take them to Washington. President W. B. Lockett of the chamber of commerce and Col. L. Doylson, Capt. W. B. Chamberlain, Edward L. Sanford and R. K. Gibson have gone to Chattanooga to escort the distinguished guests to Knoxville. They will be escorted from the depot here to the Imperial Hotel by a battalion of the 6th Regiment. The reception committee, com-posed of 177 of Knoxville's prominent citizens, will be headed by George F. Milton, editor of the Sentinel, and will formally welcome Admiral and Mrs. Schley to the city, preceding the ceremonies of tomorrow.

The engineer of the Schley train will give one long blast when the city is reached, and a welcome will be sounded by whistles and bells throughout the city. The streets are being extensively decorated. Admiral and Mrs. Schley will remain here until Friday morning.

NO LIMIT ON SKYSCRAPERS.

They May Be Built Any Height in Chicago Now. CHICAGO, February 4.- The city council, by a vote of 56 to 9, decided last night to remove all restrictions in the height of fireproof buildings. This action reverses that taken two weeks ago by the same body, and paves the way for the immediate ex-penditure of \$20,000,000 for new buildings in the center of the south side business dis-trict, plans for which have already been

MURRAY WITHDRAWS CHARGE.

ase Against District Attorney Jerome is Dropped.

NEW YORK, February 4.-John Murray the coroner's clerk, who obtained a summons last week, calling on District Attorney Jerome to answera charge of assault, withdrew the charge today. The charge grew, out of a dispute at the arraignment before Coroner Goldenkranz of certain men in connection with the Park avenue dynamite explosion. Murray alleged that the district attorney struck him in the face. In police court today when the case was called Murray said he withdrew the charges on the education charges on the advice of the board of cor-

REDUCTIONS OF TARIFF OFFER OF AN EXPERT

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE MAK-ING NO MOVE.

Want a Special Message in Regard to Cuba-Not in Touch With the People.

Up to this writing the committee on ways and means has made no move in the direction of Cuban reciprocity. The high protectionists are loath to recommend tariff

reductions and are still higgling over the testimony taken in the recent hearings. Nevertheless the opinion remains unchanged among the best posted members in both houses of Congress that the committee will eventually give way and permit

Cuban reciprocity to prevail. It is believed that the present efforts of the republican majority of the committee are devoted mainly to seeking justification for meeting the President's wishes against their own judgment. Nothing thus far presented has changed the belief entertained by the high protectionists of the committee that no inroads should be made on the tariff schedules of the Dhagley act. They would be glad if some way could be

found to relieve them of responsibility for

Want a Special Message.

such action.

For that reason they would not be sorry, it is said, to have the President send a special 'message to Congress urging tariff. concessions to Cuba. It is considered possible that they may find opportunities to avoid action until such a message does

The Cuban question, however, is not the only one likely to bother the high protectionists of the committee in the near fu-ture. The specter of an influential agitation for reduction of steel and iron duties is certain to haunts them before weeks have passed. They would probably scoff at this suggestion, but it is said that it would be because they have not apprised them-selves of the growing sentiment among their republican colleagues of the House. It is a subject of frequent comment among republicans that the ways and means leaders are inclined to hold them selves somewhat aloof from the rank and file of the republican membership. Assoclated as they are with the committee on rules, the Speaker and the floor leader, the group combining the real masters and dictators of the policies of the House, it is often complained that they listen to suggestions from their fellows with an indifference born of conscious power.

Not Within Gunshot of the People. "The committee is not within carshot of the republican majority of the House, nor within gunshot of the people." This remark made to a Star reporter today by a republican of prominence and influence from a state this side of the Wabash river voiced and not acknowledging Major Lee's and a sentiment frequently heard in private Colonel Wardop's communications, for the a state this side of the Wabash river voiced conversation with members of middle-state purpose of summarily and ignominiously delegations.

It would be no surprise, therefore, if the high protectionists of the committee do not know that there are at least two other re-publicans on the committee, besides Mr. Babcock and Mr. Tawney, who are disinclined to hold the extreme radical high protectionist views of Mr. Payne, Mr. Dalzell,

It is improbable that this situation will result in reporting the Babcock bill from the committee. It is not improbable that it will result in some kind of a demonstration before this session closes which will enable the western republicans to at least make a record which they can produce before their constituents next fall to prove that they were not oblivious of the existence of the tremendous sentiment of the middle west for a lowering of excessive tariff rates.

Cane Sugar Democrats.

The cane sugar democrats of Louisiana who have been snuggling up close to the republicans within the past few weeks while the sugar tariff was under discussion, gave an evidence yesterday of what their real attitude is upon general tariff questions. Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, a democratic member of the ways and means committee, has warmly echoed all of the tectionist sentiments on sugar uttered before the committee up to this time, and promptly deserted the protectionists yesterday and voted for a reduction of the

THE SENATE COMMITTEES. Senator McMillan Will Be Assigned to Appropriations. The committee on committees of the Sen-

ate was in session this morning and will meet again tomorrow, when additional committee assignments will be finally approved and announced. Senator McMillan of Michigan will become a member of the committee on appropriations, in place of the late Senator Sewell of New Jersey. Senator Mc-Millan, as chairman of the District committee, and especially interested in local needs, will make a valuable member of the appropriations committee, in addition to the work he will do on general appropriation bills. The advisability of having him assigned as a member of this committee has long been discussed, and when a vacancy was made by the death of Senator Sewell e was urged to accept the place. Besides being chairman of the District committee, Mr. McMillan is now a member of the committees on commerce, naval affairs, rela-tions with Cuba, coast and insular survey and corporations organized in the District

Senator Hanna was assigned to the chair manship of the committee on enrolled bills, formerly held by Senator Sewell, surrendering the chairmanship of the committee on relation swith Canada to Senator Dryden. Senator Dryden also was given places on the committees on immigration bills, library and University of the United States, Other changes were made as fol-lows: Senator Foraker transferred from the committee on university to the com-mittee on military affairs; Senator Kean given a place on the committee on terri-tories. Senator Dillingham leaves the committee on post offices and Senator Proctor goes on that committee. The committee on library was enlarged by two members, the majority to have one and the minority one of the new membership.

TO INVITE PRESIDENT KRUGER. Provisions of Resolution Introduced

by Representative Cochran. Representative Cochran, of Missouri today introduced in the House the following resolution: "Resolved by the Senate and the House, that the Hon. Paul Kruger, president of the South African republic, is hereby invited to visit the United States as the guest of the country, at such time as may suit his convenience. For the defray-

ment of the expenses incurred in his en-tertainment while in this country the sum of \$25,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appro-prited." Equalisation of Port Charges. The House committee on merchant marine and fisheries today reported the Senate bill equalizing the inspection fees and privileges of foreign ships entering our ports with like fees and privileges fixed by the countries from which these vessels come. The bill applies more particularly to Canada, which charges certain inspection fees to American vessels, whereas Canadian ves-sels have heretofore paid no such fees in American ports.

Better a small advertise-

ment that attracteth the

multitude than a large one

that is seen by the few.

Made to Major Lee by American Army Officer.

TO SELECT HORSES FOR BRITISH

English War Office, However, Ignored the Proffered Aid.

LEE MAKES COMPLAINT

LONDON, February 4 .- In the house of commons last evening Major Arthur Lee, conservative, formerly British attache with the United States army during the Spanish-American war and later British military attache at Washington, said Great Britain had been offered the services of the chief horse expert of the United States army, as adviser in the purchase of American horses for the British army.

The revelation was made during a heated debate on "the remount question, when Major Lee said:

"The accredited representative of the war office, Colonel Wardop, the attache at Vienna, was given no opportunity of showing what knowledge he possessed of the resources of the country. In the same way, I, being military attache at Washington, was not informed that there was any intention of buying horses in the United States. I learned from the American newspapers that British officers had been sent to buy horses, but I was not informed who they were, nor was I asked to give them such assistance as my position implied that was competent to give. At the time I had the opportunity, through the good will of a high official, of getting the services of the chief horse expert of the United States army, as adviser. I cabled the suggestion to the war office, but I received no reply."

Investigation Demanded.

The whole debate on this question in the nouse of commons causes widespread indignation, which is as evident among the strongest supporters of the government as among the members of the opposition. The ministerial press vigorously charges the war office with absolute incompetency, if nothing worse, and demands a searching inquiry, hinting at the possibility that the more important departments of the war office make no more creditable showing

than the remount department.

The Globe suggests that the war seerelary, Mr. Brodrick, ascertain the identity of the officials responsible for pigeon-holing

dismissing them.

The supporters of the government, the Globe adds, are shocked, not only by the revelations regarding the inefficiency of the war office, but more so by the official tone of Mr. Brodrick's and Mr. Balfour's defenses. The former claimed merit because he did not suppress the investigating committee's report altogethr.

The Times points out that "It is right and honorable that a minister should defend by all legitimate means the department he represents, but he is carrying chivalry too far when he implies the right to defend it by the suppession of infornation which dearly concerns parliament and the people

know.

The Times adds: "Neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Brodrick have ever once attempted, in an effective fashion, to meet the charges of incapacity and habitual negligence brought against the remount department and the war of-

The St. James Gazette, referring to the further investigations proposed, urges the need of fixing the responsibility of indi-

viduals, saying:
"The nation has been swindled, and it is right that the swindlers, whoever they are, shall be brought to book promptly. Horses, or at least four-legged creatures, have been bought for £33 when only worth a quarter of that sum. The difference—three-quarters —has gone into the pockets of certain persons. If they can prove the money got there properly, well and good. If not, the conclusions are obvious. There must be no whitewashing."

Statement by Gen. Corbin.

Adjutant General Corbin was questioned this afternoon in regard to Major Lee's statement parliament about having been offered the services of the chief horse expert of the United States army in sending horses to South Africa, and said that this was the first time that he (Corbin) had heard of it, and he thought he would know something about it if it were so. What he did know as a fact was that there had been no correspondence on the part of the adjutant general's office with Major Lee or any one else to warrant the statement that the United States har assisted the British operaions in South Africa by the shipment of horses or any other way. Moreover, General Corbin said, he really did not know what was meant by the expression "chief horse expert," there being no such office in

GEN. FREMONT'S WIDOW HELPLESS. She is Also in Somewhat Straitened Circumstances.

the United States military service.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., February 4.-Reports being circulated in the east to the effect that Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," is ill and needy are somewhat misleading. It is true that Mrs. Fremont is crippled, and will never again be able to walk. Some time ago she fell, dislocating her hip. Since then she has been helpless, so far as walking is concerned, and has required the constant attendance of a trained nurse. Her

general health, however, is good. Mrs. Fremont has been receiving from the government a pension of \$2,000 a year, and this, together with the comfortable home which the women of California provided for her some years ago, served very well for herself and daughter. Miss Fremont, until the severe accident which rendered her helpless and made necessary many extra expenses incident to such a misfortune. Now Miss Fremont says the pension is not adequate for their needs, and is looking hopefully to the time when her mother's claim to a tract of land in the city of San Francisco valued at \$50,000 shall be rec

MISS ELY HAS NOT BEEN FOUND.

Report From Casselton, N. D., Declar-ed to Be a Fake. CASSELTON, N. D., February 4.-There is some mistake about the Chicago report that Miss Florence Ely and her thirteenyear-old nephew, Frank Ely Rogers, have been found here. Chief of Police Ballard denies that he has arrested any such parties. The woman kidnaped the boy and fled

from Evanston, Ill., last July. CHICAGO, February 4 .- Chief of Police O'Nelli, when shown the Casselton dispatch in which the chief of police of that place denies having located Florence Ely and her nephew, said: "I only know I have Ballard's messages to the contrary. I wired last night for fuller information, but have received no answer. It may be an attempt at a joke. If so, it is a new experience for me." O'Nelll, when shown the Casselton dispatch